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deaths) in the week in question, 18 cases (18 deaths) occurred in Musseib; 11 fresh cases (15 deaths) in Diarbekir; 11 cases (7 deaths) in Latakieh; 1 case (1 death) in Mossul, and 1 case (1 death) in Inebe.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 2 was lower than it was during the preceding five weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.8 per 1,000 of the population, and was thus also considerably lower than the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 17.7 per 1,000. Of the large cities of Germany, only Hanover, Cassel, and Charlottenburg (with 13.1) showed more favorable figures than Berlin, the death rate of the following towns being considerably higher than that of this city, namely: Schöneberg (with 15.6), Rixdorf (with 18.6), Dresden, Leipzig, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Cologne, Munich, Nuremberg, Brunswick, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life, a slight increase being noticed among the higher age classes. The mortality rate among infants fell from 4.4 per year and mille to 3.6, less than the half of Munich and Breslau, and also lower than in Hamburg and Leipzig. There was an abatement in acute diseases of the intestines, which caused 25 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed an increase, claiming 60 victims (4 deaths from influenza). There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, which this week amounted to 86. Thirty-five persons died of cancer; diphtheria claimed 11 victims. There were also registered 10 deaths from scarlet fever and 2 deaths from measles. Finally 13 persons died by violence.

Immigrants rejected at control stations, German frontier.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company forward the following: Number of immigrants rejected at control stations on German frontier and Bremen on account of disease, 2,196.

HAWAII.

Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, January 16, as follows:

Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of December, 1903:

PORT OF HONOLULU.

(Incoming quarantine.)

Steam vessels inspected and passed	31
Crew on steam vessels	6,301
Passengers on steam vessels	3,963
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	14
Crew on sailing vessels	200
Passengers on sailing vessels	13
Sick in detention from last month	0
Detention from last month	0
Sick in detention for this month	0

Detention for this month	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0
Packages of freight disinfected	0
Vaccinations	0
Steam vessels disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected	0

PORT OF HILO, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on steam vessels	38
Passengers on steam vessels	8
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	2
Crew on sailing vessels	28
Passengers on sailing vessels	17

PORT OF MAHUKONA, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	2
Crew on sailing vessels	16
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

PORT OF KAHULUI, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on steam vessels	39
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	10
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

Kihei, Koloa, and Lahaina—no transactions.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Sprague reports, December 30, as follows:

During the week ended December 26, 1903, one ship left the port of Calcutta, bound for the United States, with a crew of 11 Europeans and 28 Lascars. The clothing and effects of the Lascars were disinfected by steam.

Inspection of pilgrims at Bombay en route to the Hedjaz.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, January 8, as follows:

I have to-day witnessed the process of disinfection of pilgrims en route to Djeddah in Arabia, to be landed there for journey to Mecca.

The pilgrims are brought into a shed in small groups and are looked over both with regard to their own condition and that of their baggage. All clean clothes and fresh-looking baggage are passed; all other baggage is put through a steam sterilizer. After the personal routine examination all who are free from fever and other superficial signs of disease are sent, with their baggage, in native craft to an island some distance off the shore, where they are kept under medical supervision for ten days. At the end of that time those who remain well are allowed to embark for Djeddah. The pilgrimages occur at cer-